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MAGINOT FOREFIELD NEAR WISSEMBOURG SWEPT BY GERMANS

Entire Area Occupied by Reich Troops Who Continue to Deepen War Breach

Domei

BERLIN, January 9.—South and southeast of Wissembourg German formations have now taken the entire forefield of the Maginot Line and have extended and deepened their breach in the forefield of the line, the German war communique said today.

Other reports said that the Americans continued to concentrate their attacks mainly on the northern flank of the German invasion area in the Ardennes and the German communique said that German troops in northern Ardennes were again engaged in hard but successful fighting against the Americans who have been trying to break through between the rivers of Salm and Ourthe since noon yesterday.

It said that gaps in the German line were closed in counterattacks and that German troops who were encircled in some of the contested localities fought their way out. Moreover, the American attempts to cut off the German salient jutting out southeast of Bastogne were smashed.

German reports remained silent on the big German offensive thrusts converging on Haguenau and Strasbourg, and the German spokesman declared today that no conclusions can yet be drawn from the fighting in that sector. He said, however, that the German formations in the bridgehead around Colmar are attacking northward. The German Colmar bridgehead extends the German front line westward over the Rhine in a wide bend.

Push on North Flank

Domei

LISBON, January 9.—Pressure against the northern flank of the German salient continued and field dispatches said that American tank and infantry moved ahead to within one mile of the Laroche road junction on the roads to St. Vith and Bastogne while the left wing of the American 1st army pushed to Samree, three miles northeast of Laroche.

Latest accounts said that fighting is now going on around Samree in a blizzard which has grounded anti-Axis aerial support. Battles were fought in drifts four to five feet high and in heavy snowfalls.

Combined thrusts by the American 1st and 3rd armies, have compressed the waist of the German bulge and some ten miles now separate the two armies.

NAMED TO POST IN FRANCE

Noritake Yoshioka Appointed Counselor of Japanese Embassy There

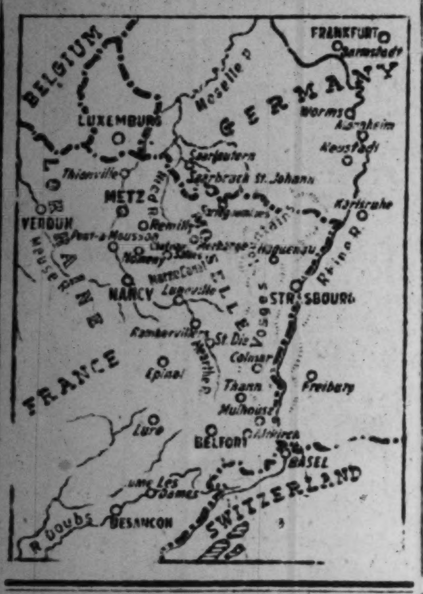
Noritake Yoshioka, Chief of the Foreign Office Protocol Section, has been appointed Counselor of the Japanese Embassy in France while Suemitsu Kadowaki, Chief of the First Section of the Political Affairs Bureau, and Shoji Ogata, Chief of the Second Section of the Investigation Bureau, have both been appointed Counselors in the Japanese Embassy in Moscow, the Foreign Office announced on Wednesday.

The personnel shift also included the appointment of Kojiro Inoue, Chief Civil Administrator for the Navy, as Research Secretary for the Foreign Office; Eki Sone, Foreign Office Secretary, as Chief of the First Section of the Political Affairs Bureau; and Toru Ogiwara, Secretary of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs and concurrently a member of the Total War Institute, as Foreign Office Secretary to assume the post of the Chief of the Second Section of the Political Affairs Bureau.

Nimitz Sees MacArthur

Domei

LISBON, January 9.—Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, conferred with General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in the Southwestern Pacific at the end of last December on the Philippine front, it was announced by the headquarters of the United States Pacific Fleet today, according to a Pearl Harbor dispatch.



BUDGET OF $83 BILLION IS SOUGHT BY ROOSEVELT

War Expenses Estimated at $70 Billion—Can't Predict When War Will End

Domei

LISBON, January 9.—President Roosevelt in his annual budget message sent to Congress today an estimated $83,000,000,000 budget—$70,000,000,000 for war purposes and $13,000,000,000 for other purposes—for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1945, according to a Washington dispatch.

"It all depends on the war," the President said, but he refused to predict when the shooting will stop in Europe or anywhere. "My only prediction," he told Congress, "is that our enemies will be totally defeated before we lay down our arms." At the moment he said, "fighting all over the globe has reached a climax of fury."

Roosevelt reported that the nation's war plants are now practically built and that the initial equipment of the army, navy and air forces also are substantially completed. He said the main job now involved the maintenance of the war machine—"replenishing equipment and supplies and providing our fighting men with the most up-to-date weapons which can be contrived"—rather than building it.

"We have now substantially completed our war construction," the President said and estimated the expenditures for such construction at $28,000,000,000 since July, 1940. War construction expenditures reached the peak of $12,700,000,000 in the fiscal year of 1943, he revealed, but now it is down to an annual rate of $2,500,000,000.

Roosevelt estimated that $73,000,000,000 appropriations authorization will be needed for war purposes for the next fiscal year and said "there has been over-optimistic speculation about the possible cut in war expenditures when major hostilities in Europe are ended and our main efforts concentrated to the Japanese campaign. We will be making a great mistake if, in our military and budgetary planning, we underestimate the task of defeating Japan."

Roosevelt stressed, "We on the home front must back our fighting men and women to the limit. We must be ready to throw our whole effort into the campaign against Japan as fast as the war in Europe permits. And finally, we must begin plans to transform our all-out war economy into full employment in peace whenever demobilization becomes possible."

The President estimated the total Government spending at $83,000,000,000, the lowest in three years, and nearly $17,000,000,000 below the record spending of $100,000,000,000 in the fiscal year of 1945 which is now half over.

He based the $83,000,000,000 figure on a guess that the war will require $70,000,000,000. The other $13,000,000,000 are for: (1) Ordinary Government expenses. Those would be reduced from $3,502,000,000 to $3,266,000,000, which he called "rock-bottom." (2) Three large items which are growing fast—benefits to veterans, interest on the public debt, and refunds to tax-payers.

Roosevelt said that estimates for 1946 war costs have ranged from less than $60,000,000,000 to more than $80,000,000,000 depending on various war possibilities. He hit upon $70,000,000,000 as a "tentative" figure, but "the rate of actual spending must depend on the developments on the battlefronts."

He said the budget estimates include the continuation of the lend-lease to her allies on the assumption that the Congress will authorize its continuance. Among the non-war budget recommendations were funds for the benefit of veterans, public works programs, social security program, farm program, national employment service, reconversion aids and extensive airport construction program.

Other highlights of the budget message were: (1) The United States now has overseas three times as many men as were the army and navy combined at the time of Pearl Harbor. (2) The merchant marine quadrupled the prewar tonnage. (3) The United States furnished its allies $36,000,000,000 lend-lease and received about $4,500,000,000 reverse lend-lease. The lend-lease will be liquidated with the end of the war. (4) The United States must accept its share of responsibility for the administration of occupied territories in Europe and relief and rehabilitation of liberated areas. (5) Recommendation for a permanent mediation machinery for the settlement of labor disputes.

The President estimated that under the present revenue laws, the Federal revenue will drop from $45,700,000,000 to $41,300,000,000. On the other hand, the Federal debt when figured at ultimate repayment is now $239,000,000,000. The President said it is expected to be $252,000,000,000 by July 1; and then rise to $292,000,000,000 during the next fiscal year.

REICH FORCES GAIN IN RUSHING RELIEF TO BUDAPEST AREA

Tank Columns Break Deeper Into Soviet Lines Northwest Of Hungarian Capital

Domei

LISBON, January 9.—German sources said that German forces rushing relief to their comrade troops in Budapest have broken deeper into Soviet positions and are now standing in the area north of Stuhlweissenburg. UP reports said that the German tank columns hammered a number of salients into the Soviet lines on a broadening front 15 to 19 miles west and northwest of Budapest today.

Moscow dispatches acknowledged that the Germans were gaining ground in their multipronged advance on the Hungarian capital. The brunt of the assault fell upon the narrow sector on both sides of the main Esztergom-Budapest highway less than 19 miles northwest of the capital where German tanks and infantrymen are attacking continually.

Other reports said that German divisions battered against the Budapest siege ring at Bicske west of the capital. House-to-house fighting still continued inside Budapest, reports said. German reports said night and day attacks of the Soviet armies against the eastern front of Budapest had failed.

A Reuters dispatch, meanwhile, said that the German command is pouring tanks and infantry into the battle for approaches to Budapest and added that the situation was believed to be especially tense around Bicske, the important rail hub 25 miles west of the capital. It said that there is no indication yet that the Germans have been able to force their way into that town, but th Germans are apparently still winning ground toward their troops in Budapest.

U.S. CALLS CONFERENCE

Ignores Argentine Request for Meeting of Foreign Ministers

Domei

LISBON, January 8.—The United States State Department announced today that it had decided to call a conference of countries of the American continent, according to a Washington dispatch.

The action of the American Government was in utter disregard of the wish of the Argentine Government which has been expressed continuously since the fall of last year for a meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the countries of the American continent for the discussion of the problem of adjusting relations between the United States and the Argentine.

"Those Republics of the American continent which are cooperating in the conduct of the war may come to hold a conference in the middle of February for the purpose of debating the war situation and the problems to arise after the war is over.

"The date and place of the meeting have not been decided upon as have the matters which shall receive the attention of the conferees."

It is likely that Mexico City will be chosen the place of the conference.

Observers are making the comment that by limiting the countries included in the conference to those cooperating in the conduct of the war the American Government would realize its wish to see Argentina excluded from the conference.

Influence of Communist Party in Britain Growing; 52 Seats Being Sought at Polls

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, January 9.—Nowadays the annual Congress of the Communist Party of Britain cannot pass without notice as was formerly the case for the Communists, declared the Economist on November 4 writing on "British Communists" under the "Notes of the Week."

The Communists, though small in number—their membership between January and July, 1944, is given as 45,070—exercise influence out of proportion to their numerical strength. This is due to the fact that the Communist Party like the Commonwealth is attracting young people. The average age of the 754 delegates at last week's conference was only 32.5. These delegates were all well-disciplined and full of crusading spirit for the "win the war and peace" policy put forward by Harry Pollitt in his opening speech.

Emphasis in the new line and recent propaganda is being placed on patriotism straight-forward and attractively produced.

It is significant that one-third of the delegates at the conference were engineers, while miners and office workers were well represented.

The executive report which gave some interesting information about the Communist activity and organization, revealed that the Communist Party's income of £48,000 in 1943 was largely made up of contributions, membership fees (£22,368) and sale of literature (£18,697).

In 18 months, the Party produced over 100 pamphlets and memorandas, while "The Daily Worker" had a circulation of 100,000.

Though the Communist Party is putting forward 52 candidates at the next general election, it is still hoping for affiliation with the Labor Party. The Labor Party has reflected upon all Communist approaches, but it is still suspicious of "dictation from Moscow." However, to an outsider it would seem more advantageous for Labor to "cut the white off the sheep within the fold" than to consider the disadvantages involved in an affiliation with the Communist group.

Political Situation Tense

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, January 9.—Most of the British people have frowned on political play these last few years by arguing that the nation's whole endeavors should be devoted to beating the enemy, but the situation in Britain is becoming so tense as a result of the anti-Axis military progress, that partisan feeling can no longer be held in check, declared the English magazine News Review on December 14.

In Greece an ugly civil war has developed; in Belgium "liberation" has been followed by a political upheaval; in Italy the situation is highly explosive. There can no longer be any doubt that since this war began a silent revolution has been taking place across the continent of Europe, largely under the Communist influence, a revolution which has not yet swept into the open.

Its effect on the British political life may be profound. To be blunt, if Prime Minister Winston Churchill handles these matters carelessly, he and the Conservative party will not stand a ghost of a chance at the next general election, and Britain will find herself with a Labor administration.

It is difficult to see how, even if the Labor Party had the majority in the Churchill coalition, the present European crisis could have been averted, but logic is always at a disadvantage when passions run high. Needless to say, Churchill has never been in a more delicate position.

BRITISH TROOPS EXPAND OPERATIONS IN ATHENS

Battling ELAS Near Thebes; Labor Strike Continues in Capital and Piraeus

Domei

LISBON, January 9.—British sources said that British troops fanned out six miles beyond Thebes, north of Athens, without opposition, but observers speculated on the continuation of ELAS guerilla warfare, according to an Athens report.

Meanwhile, a UP dispatch said that Premier General Nicholas Plastiras issued a statement today calling for an end of the general labor strike which has been in effect in Athens and Piraeus since the fighting broke out in early December. No indications have been made so far by the workers that they will give in.

Rejects ELAS Note

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, January 9.—ELAS representatives delivered an unsigned note yesterday to Lieutenant General Ronald Scobie, British Commander in Greece, but the British sent the note back for signature, according to an Athens report.

Discord Unsettled

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, January 8.—Following Lieutenant General Ronald Scobie's withdrawal of his original peace terms, the question remains to be seen whether or not the ELAS leader will come forward to discuss new terms with the British Commander in Greece, John Nixon, BBC correspondent, reported from Athens today.

Nixon said that if the ELAS forces decide to continue resistance, they could retire to some part of the country they control such as Salonika and establish a separate Government.

Meanwhile, Scobie told a delegation of Greek workers that everything would be done to insure industrial recovery and closer attention would be given to the food problem.

Fighting in the meantime is still raging in Greece but the situation is said to be quiet in Athens and Piraeus. Outside of Athens, British armored columns were sweeping the country to the northeast, north and west and pursuing the retreating ELAS detachments. Yesterday, Nixon declared that one British column reached a place 16 miles northwest of Athens, while British troops have entered Thebes.

PRE-CONFAB DECLARATION BY U.S. SENATE OPPOSED

Washington Desires That F.D.R. Should First Hold Discussion With Churchill, Stalin

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 9.—Any attempt to obtain Senate action on the foreign policy declaration in advance of the meeting of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Premier Josef Stalin was vigorously opposed by the administration, according to a Washington report.

Administrative backers have already made it clear that they believe that Roosevelt first should have the opportunity of discussing it with the British and Soviet leaders, the meeting which is expected to take place shortly after Roosevelt's inauguration on January 20.

Senator Tom Connally, Texas Democrat, who is Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, had nothing to say on foreign affairs but Senator Walter George, Georgia Democrat, stated that he thought it would be unwise for the Senate to attempt any declaration of principle at this time. "We must rely on the President to present the American viewpoint in his conference with Churchill and Stalin," he said.

It is known that a number of senators are satisfied with Roosevelt's Saturday speech and will call for a full dress debate on the foreign policy this week and a positive affirmation of the American policy.

ENEMY IN BURMA BLASTED

Two Tanks and 30 Armored Cars Smashed Northwest of Mandalay

Domei

ADVANCE BASE IN THE BURMA AREA, January 9.—Contacting enemy units equipped with tanks which attempted to advance to the central sector of Burma, at a point 120 kilometers northwest of Mandalay, on the morning of January 7, Japanese Units furiously bombed and machine gunned the enemy for one hour blasting and setting ablaze two tanks, 30 armored cars and 25 trucks. All the Japanese planes returned safely.

Envoys Present Credentials

Domei

LISBON, January .—General Zinovi Peckhoff, the first Ambassador to Chungking from the De Gaulle regime, and the new Belgian Ambassador to Chungking presented their credentials to Chiang Kai-shek, according to a Chungking dispatch.

29 B-29'S BLASTED AS KANTO, TOKAIDO, KINKI AREAS RAIDED

60 U.S. Planes Make Sporadic Raids; 4 Downed in Ramming Attacks, I.H.Q. Reveals

Japanese Anti-Air Raid Units shot down or damaged 29 B-29's out of about 60 in ramming and counterattacking operations against the Mariana-based U.S. bombers which raided the Kanto, Tokaido, and Kinki districts on the afternoon of January 9, the Imperial Headquarters announced in its communique issued at 2 p.m. on Wednesday.

Japanese losses were five planes, the communique added.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
2 p.m., January 10

"War results obtained in the intercepting battle on the afternoon of January 9 when B-29 bombers raided Japan Proper follow:

Shot down—
11 planes (of which four were downed by ramming action)
Damaged—
18 planes.

"Losses on our side—5 planes."

Make Taiatari Attacks

Counterattacking about 60 Mariana-based B-29 bombers that carried out sporadic raids over the Kanto, Tokaido, and Kinki districts on Tuesday afternoon, units of the Anti-Air Raid Corps blasted 29 of the raiders of which four were downed in ramming attacks.

In face of fierce Japanese attacks from land and air, the B-29's were forced to make a disorderly flight. The enemy air formations were forced to disperse at every point, and in the result and confusion they could not drop their bombs accurately on their targets. Instead, their bombs dropped into the sea off the coast of Shikoku and in Ise Bay.

No important establishments or factories were damaged and the damage that was caused to the Japanese side was very slight.

Of the B-29's shot down, four were accounted for by members of the Shinten Special Anti-Air Raid Unit in taiatari attacks.

Half of the 20 B-29's that raided the Kanto area were shot down, while the remainder were damaged. Therefore, it is believed that the majority of the raiders that appeared over the Kanto area did not get back to their base in the Marianas.

One of the Japanese planes that downed a B-29 in a ramming attack returned to its base safely. However, another Japanese plane which also downed a raider in a taiatari attack landed in the sea and its pilot is still missing. The pilots of two other planes of the Shinten Special Anti-Air Raid Unit, who each downed a B-29 in ramming actions, met glorious death. Besides, two other Japanese planes have not yet returned.

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
7 p.m. January 9

"About 60 B-29 bombers, coming from the Mariana Islands, carried out sporadic raids over the Kanto, Tokaido, and Kinki districts on the afternoon of January 9.

"As to the war results in the counterattacking battle, investigations are now being made. Damage caused to the ground on our side was extremely slight."

Fail to Gain Objective

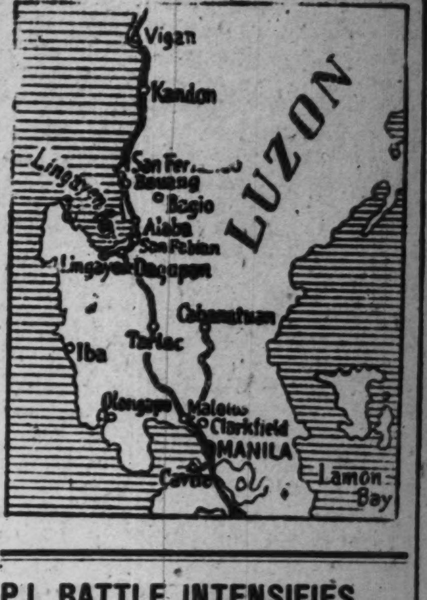
Divided into several formations, about 60 B-29 bombers based on the Mariana Islands made sporadic raids over Tokyo and its vicinity, and the Tokaido as well as the Kinki districts for about one and a half hours from 1:30 p.m. on January 9.

Out of the 60 B-29's, about 20 penetrated the skies over Tokyo and its vicinity while the rest, numbering about 40, attacked Mie, Wakayama, Aichi, and Shizuoka prefectures.

In the meanwhile, on the same afternoon, one Mariana-based B-29 bomber made a reconnaissance flight over the east coast of Kyushu. This is the first time that an enemy plane coming from the Marianas has appeared over Kyushu.

Nuisance Raids Staged

One B-29 bomber based in the Mariana Islands came over Tokyo at 12:10 a.m. Wednesday and two others raided the same locality at 4:30 a.m. the same day. Before fleeing eastward the enemy planes dropped a few incendiary bombs but no damage has been reported.



P.I. BATTLE INTENSIFIES AS ENEMY NEARS LUZON

Japanese Air Force Concentrating Maximum Strength to Destroy Hostile Fleets

Since the enemy fleet comprising several score landing barges steamed into Lingayen Bay on the morning of January 6, the battle of Luzon assumed added intensity, while, early on the morning of January 9, the second fleet consisting of about 150 transports made its appearance in waters west of the same Bay and a part of it advanced deep into the Bay. These ships, together with the first fleet, have been carrying out intense bombardment against San Fabian and Dagupan, vital key-points on the coast southeast of the Bay.

Meanwhile, the enemy carrier fleet in waters west of Lingayen Bay has been noticeably reinforced and deck planes based on more than 10 converted carriers have been bombing not only the coastal area but also Manila and its vicinity.

At first, the enemy carried out concentric bombardment against San Fernando on the northeastern coast of the Bay since January 6 but owing to intense Japanese counterattacks, the hostile fleet was forced to shift the focus of its bombardment to the southeastern coast. The ever increasing intensity of the enemy attacks clearly indicated their attempts at effecting a landing as early as possible. That the landing was not made earlier was due to the fierce attacks of our coastal defense forces and daily assaults of our Air Force.

The third group of enemy warships which was found cruising westward through the Mindoro Sea on January 5 reached the waters west of Panay Island on the afternoon of January 8. It consists of between 100 and 150 transports and has been continuing its westward course.

It has been generally predicted that the enemy, if they wanted to effect large-scale landings on Luzon Island, would choose the Lingayen coast, the Batangas area south of Manila and Lamon Bay on the eastern coast. Once the enemy succeed in landing on the Lingayen coast, it is assumed that they will attempt the second and third landings at some other spots. Surprise landing by air-borne troops is also possible.

In the face of the critically tense situation in the Luzon area, the Japanese Air Force has been concentrating its maximum attacking strength on destroying the enemy fleets while the ground troops guarding the coasts are fully prepared for all eventualities.

The enemy fleets whose deck planes recently raided Taiwan and which have subsequently been operating between Taiwan and the Philippines comprise the U.S. Pacific Fleet under the command of Admiral William Halsey and the Third Carrier Force under Vice-Admiral J. S. McCane.

This Third Carrier Force is a group of carriers which was organized after the 58th U.S. Task Force had been heavily crushed in the Air Battle off Taiwan. It mainly consists of McCane's carrier unit which formerly belonged to the U.S. Third Pacific Fleet and is supplemented with the remnant warships of the 58th Task Force. The fleet was formally christened as the Third Carrier Force on October 16, last year.

This fleet comprised warcraft dispatched from the Atlantic, those which were damaged in the course of the Battles off Taiwan and Philippines and which have by this time been repaired and almost all of the regular carriers which are at present possessed by the U.S. Navy. It is understood to consist of 10-odd combat carriers, including the regular and those converted from cruisers, and is accompanied by several special carriers.

JAPANESE BATTLING U.S. LANDING MOVES ON LINGAYEN AREAS

Enemy Starts Action Near San Fabian, Lingayen, Imperial Headquarters Reveals

The American forces that entered Lingayen Bay on and after January 6 and had been bombarding the coastal area started landings in the neighborhood of San Fabian as well as Lingayen at 9:40 a.m. on January 9, it was announced by the Imperial Headquarters at 3:30 p.m. on Wednesday.

The Imperial Land Units stationed in these areas are now furiously counterattacking the enemy troops and Japanese Air Forces are also vigorously attacking the U.S. warships, the communique stated.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
3:30 p.m., January 10

"1—The enemy forces that entered Lingayen Bay on and after January 6 and had been bombarding the coastal area of the said bay commenced a landing in the vicinity of San Fabian as well as Lingayen at about 9:40 a.m. on January 9.

"2—Counterattacking the enemy troops, our Land Forces stationed in these areas are now engaged in fierce battles and our Air Forces are also launching vigorous death-defying attacks against the enemy warships."

Decisive Battle Begins

With the commencement of a landing by American forces near San Fabian and Lingayen, the curtain was finally raised on the decisive battle for Luzon Island where Imperial Land and Air Forces with an iron determination to annihilate the enemy are now engaging in violent battle, after having already inflicted devastating blows on the invading forces.

After carrying out fleet bombardment for three consecutive days along the coast of Lingayen Bay into which an American convoy consisting of 70 to 80 transports escorted by a task force entered on the morning of January 6, the United States troops eventually commenced a landing in the vicinity of San Fabian and Lingayen at about 9:40 a.m. on January 9.

Prior to the landing, the enemy escort task force collaborated in bombarding the coastal area of Lingayen Bay while its carrier-borne planes staged a series of raids over the Manila sector.

Nevertheless, having been attacked by Imperial Japanese Forces from land and air, the enemy failed to carry out a speedy invasion into the Lingayen Bay area until the morning of January 9 when they finally started landing near San Fabian and Lingayen after having been held down in the Bay for three days.

In diversional operations, the U.S. task force to the east of Luzon Island, steamed northward and its ship-based planes raided various parts of Taiwan on January 9 in their attempt to cut off the Japanese supply lines, especially the delivery of airplanes.

As soon as the enemy started landing, Units of the Imperial Forces stationed in San Fabian and Lingayen promptly gave battle and severe fighting is now raging. In parallel with the intense ground battle, Wild Eagles of the Japanese Air Force are now attacking the enemy warships and transports in Lingayen Bay as well as east of Luzon and south of Mindoro Island.

Acting in close cooperation, other Japanese planes, which are escorting the attack units are also vigorously attacking the enemy task forces and convoys with bombs.

Failing to enter Lingayen Bay, the second American convoy consisting of about 150 transports, was brought to a standstill at a point east of Luzon and is unable to advance northwards in face of the Japanese attack. According to a report, this enemy formation was forced to retreat westwards due to the unending Japanese onslaughts from the air.

In the waters south of Mindoro Island, an enemy convoy, comprising about 100 to 150 transports, this being the third formation, has been detected but its northward advance was greatly hampered by our heavy bombing attack, failing to appear near Luzon Island. A task force which is escorting this convoy consists of about 15 or 16 converted aircraft carriers as its mainstay.

As all of the Wild Eagles of the Imperial Forces together with escort planes have sallied forth to attack

(Continued on Page 2 Col 8)

AMERICAN COAL SUPPLY MAY HIT SUDDEN SNAG

Shortage Will Be Greatest in Anthracite and Pocahontas, Says N.Y. Journal

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 8.—Although assurances have been given by men who mine and market coal that both American industry and the householder will not fare any worse this winter than last, there are indications that the supply may run out if too great demands are made on it, according to the Wall Street Journal.

Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and Fuel Coordinator, reported in November that bituminous coal production would be 16,000,000 tons short of the estimated needs during the present coal year. In order to meet the requirements, he said, the bituminous coal output during the second half of the year would have to be increased several thousand tons a week above the average weekly production of 11,804,000 tons mined since April 1, 1944.

The supply pinch will be greatest in anthracite and pocahontas, a volatile, smokeless, bituminous coal, according to the journal. All types of coal are likely to be of lower quality but even so, the quality is expected to be somewhat better than that of last winter.

It is reported that coal men violently disagree with the predictions of the fuel administration that there will be an actual coal shortage this year. The official estimate is that there will be this season a deficit of 25,000,000 tons of soft coal and anthracite combined. Low quality coal began moving at 50 cents below ceiling during the last few weeks.

Bituminous coal consumption during the first seven months of 1944 totalled 341,000,000 tons, or about 4,000,000 tons more than during the same period in 1943. For 1944, coal men estimate the consumption to be 630,000,000 tons at the most or 25,000,000 tons more than in 1943.

The production of 422,000,000 tons of coal during the first eight months of 1944 was nearly 34,000,000 tons above a year ago. If the output during the last four months of the coal year continues at the same rate, the year's total will be over 632,000,000 tons. If it is the same as in the closing months of 1943-1944 when strikes cut production, it is contended that the 1944 total should be 622,000,000 tons or still enough to meet estimated requirements.

On August 1 last year there were 61,000,000 tons of bituminous coal in stockpiles, or about 14,000,000 tons less than a year ago. However, it is reported that coal men say the stocks are more than adequate for current requirements.

The reduction from last year reflects the cut in output due to strikes last November. The rise in stocks since April 1, 1944, the beginning of the current "coal year," however, amounted to about 10,000,000 tons, whereas inventories in the comparable 1943 period dropped by 2,000,000 tons.

The production of anthracite for the year up to September 16 totalled 46,500,000 tons as compared with 43,900,000 tons for the corresponding period in 1943. The estimated production of coal for the year April 1, 1944, to March 31, 1945, is 60,900,000 tons compared with the estimated requirements of 66,100,000 tons.

According to the journal, to help consumers bridge the gap of some 5,000,000 tons between estimated supplies for the heating season and probable consumption this winter, anthracite deliveries have been limited to 87.5 per cent of normal and consumers have been urged to accept as large a percentage of their needs as possible, in "alternative coal," such as graded bituminous or coke.

In normal years, anthracite producers entered the heating season with some 2,000,000 tons of coal stored above ground. Most retail dealers had their bins filled by early October, and in addition there were usually up to 10,000 railroad cars of anthracite at mines awaiting shipment. However, none of these conditions exist today, declares the journal. The only anthracite reserves are in householders' fuel bins and therefore while current production is adequate to fill most normal needs, a sudden cold snap will catch consumers without access to ready supplies.

From that date to September 23 the soft coal industry produced only 297,000,000 tons. To meet the nation's estimated requirements for the year of 620,000,000 tons, it would be necessary to step up output for a similar period to 329,000,000 tons. This would require from now on an average weekly rate of 12,148,000 tons.

Yu Given Cabinet Post

Domei

LISBON, January 9.—General Yu Fei Peng has been appointed Minister of Communications in Chungking replacing Dr. Tseng Yang Fu, according to a Chungking dispatch. The reshuffle follow the recent formation of the War Transport Board which has virtual control of all the traffic in Chungking-controlled China and of which General Yu is director.

Young Fliers of Special Attack Corps Voice Their Resolve to Crush the Enemy

By F. FUJIMURA
Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE, January 8.—Flying Service Superior Seaman Issei Sano, belonging to the Special Attack Corps, boarded his plane nonchalantly. A pistol was fastened to a belt slung across his breast. When he smiled deep dimples appeared on his boyish face. He was only 18.

"Have you anything to say?" The question went unanswered for Flying Service Superior Seaman Sano seemingly had no though in his mind save to ram his plane unerringly into an enemy warship. When he did voice his determination to smash the enemy his words were uttered with almost childish glee, but underneath the apparently unperturbed exterior a grim fighting spirit burned fiercely.

At this base there were others like Flying Service Superior Seaman Sano who would also take off on their death-defying attacks. Flying Service Superior Seaman Eto was also of the "Yokarens" and of the same age as Sano. Just prior to his departure, he was busily engaged in cleaning his pistol. He was humming cheerfully to himself. "I always wanted a Japanese sword instead of a pistol. Every airman in the Navy is a volunteer for the Special Attack Corps. We who have been thus chosen are indeed fortunate."

"Well, I am happy that one day's duty has been done." No signs whatever were visible on Flight Service Superior Seaman Tsutomu Kurimoto's face that today's duty was any different from the regular daily routine. He scanned the skies anxiously and said, "I wonder how the weather will turn out today." He said that his only regret was that he had not yet proven himself a filial son to his father.

First Class Flight Petty Officer Tokuro Kano at 20 was the oldest of the group. "Father said that it would be all right for me to die any time. I'm the second son. But I'm not going to die a dog's death." He laughed cheerfully and tapping First Class Flight Petty Office Yamazaki added, "Say, Yamazaki, are your eyes open when you ram against the enemy? I'm going to keep my eyes glued to the enemy ship until the very last."

These air heroes, young—almost too young, take off from the base to strike at the enemy ships milling around the Philippines. Their sublime spirit of loyalty and patriotism is amazing—almost unbelievable. The people on the home front must follow in the same spirit.

U.S. and Britain Admit Big Loss in Shipping By Reich Submarines

Domei

LISBON, January 9.—There was a sharp increase in U-boat activity in December according to the joint report of Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt which revealed that anti-Axis losses of merchant shipping went up in December, a London report said. Although the exact figures of the losses were not given, the joint statement describes that the German submarine warfare is another index that the European war is "far from over." The Churchill-Roosevelt announcement pointed to the landing of German agents on the coast of Maine in the United States as still another sign that "the menace of Germany's undersea fleet is real and continuing."

BRITAIN NEEDS DOLLARS TO REVIVE EXPORT TRADE

Funds Cannot Come From U.S. And Reserves Insufficient, Says Financial Times

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 8.—Britain will need a large amount of dollars to buy raw materials and other things before the British can begin to revive their export trade as much of the exports will have to go to countries to whom Britain owes money or countries which cannot sell goods in return for some time to come, declares the Financial Times, according to a London report.

The journal stated.

Practically no movements occurred in British wholesale prices during November. In the food group a fractional increase in prices of English barley and oats was offset by a slight decline in the price of English wheat.

Compared with a year ago, the food index has fallen by 2.4 per cent, but the materials index has risen by 6 per cent. The total index is 3.3 per cent higher.

Where are the dollars to come from? Hardly from an increase in exports to the United States and certainly not from exports to the sterling area. In certain countries in Europe which have very large gold and dollar resources Britain shall probably ask for part of the payment in "hard" currency. In Latin America, Britain may have to negotiate for sterling balances which would have a similar effect.

Much will depend, however, on the sort of reserve Britain has been able to build up. Some time in 1941 before Lend-Lease, British gold and dollar funds dropped to an incredibly small amount. The bulk of the constant accumulation of newly mined gold and dollars spent by Americans in sterling countries had been paid out as fast as it came in. Whenever the empire dollar pool in London rose above a small working balance, the Lend-Lease list was cut.

The present state of the reserve is not disclosed. Estimates based on a partial statement suggest that the amount, though substantial, is very small in relation to the dollar needs of the sterling area as a whole. The difficulty has yet to be faced as an Anglo-American problem.

F.D.R.'S SPEECH REVEALS AMERICA'S DIFFICULTIES

Message to Congress Discloses U.S. Has No War Aims, Says Wilhelmstrasse

Domei

BERLIN, January 8.—President Roosevelt's recent message to Congress in which he declares that "everything we have and what we are is at stake in this war," clearly reveals the difficult military, economic and political situation with which the United States is now faced, according to the Wilhelmstrasse.

The President's message also clearly reveals that American strength is by no means inexhaustible. In his most characteristic manner, Roosevelt does not mention anything about the duration of the war. Moreover, he calls for further great sacrifices of the American people and announces a national compulsory labor law to be passed soon.

Wilhelmstrasse circles take particular interest in Roosevelt's declaration on the Atlantic Charter. After having quite recently denied that such a document had ever been signed, Roosevelt is now attempting to make a hypocritical "confession" as regards the principles of the Charter. With empty words he passes over the controversies and tension in the anti-Axis camp, over the troubles in the small European countries and the urgent problems in the "liberated countries."

In fact Roosevelt's message, according to the Wilhelmstrasse, reveals that the United States has no war aims at all except those of her war leaders who are filled with an unsatiable thirst for power and wealth. President Monroe would turn over in his grave, it is opined, if he could see what has become of his Doctrine sacred to all Americans. Particularly interesting in this connection is the remark made by Reuter's diplomatic commentator who terms Roosevelt's statements concerning the future as a "Wilson tune."

The slogan for Germany and all Europe in reply to Roosevelt's message is, the Wilhelmstrasse concludes, to mobilize all their strength for the defeat of the enemy's plans of annihiliation.

450 RAIDERS OVER TAIWAN

Japanese Forces Blast 23 Planes—Damage Caused Negligible

A total of about 450 enemy carrier-borne planes in concert with a small number of large aircraft coming from China raided various places in Taiwan for about 10 hours from 6:40 a.m. on January 9, the Taiwan Army announced in its communique issued at 4:55 p.m. on Tuesday.

Japanese Forces blasted 23 of the enemy raiders, including four probables, and damage caused to the Japanese side was negligible due to the fact that the bombing attacks were not intense.

The communique follows:

"About 450 enemy carrier-borne planes from 6:40 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. on January 9 attacked various places in Taiwan. In conjunction with this raid, a small number of large planes based in the China Continent also came attacking.

"Bombing attacks were not intense and damage on our side was negligible.

"War results known up to the present are 15 planes (four unconfirmed) shot down, and eight others damaged."

NIPPON FLIERS BLAST 470 AIRCRAFT IN CHINA

Many Enemy War Facilities Also Destroyed in 6 Months Ending December

By S. TSUTSUMI
Of the Military Press Corps

A CERTAIN CONTINENTAL BASE, January 8.—Japanese air forces operating in the southwestern section of China shot down or damaged 470 enemy planes in six months, from June to December, last year.

One P 38, two B-24's, 34 P-51's and two B-25's were damaged in air battles. Enemy planes which were set aflame on the ground totalled 96 large planes and 105 small planes, while 72 other large and 90 small planes were damaged. Enemy planes which were shot down totalled 68, including 62 P-51's (7 unconfirmed), three P-40's (two unconfirmed), and three B-24's (one unconfirmed). Thus in all, 201 planes were set aflame, 201 others were damaged, and 68 were shot down, making a grand total of 470.

During the same period, many enemy powder magazines, storehouses, equipments, ships, trains fully loaded with troops and supplies, motor cars, railway bridges, railway lines, horses and others were destroyed.

The total loss of planes on our side during those six months were 19 planes self-blasted, 11 which failed to return, and 17 others damaged on the ground, or a total of 47 planes.

The ratio of damage is 10 to one, and when other results are considered, it is seen how great a blow was given the enemy.

9 Enemy Planes Destroyed

Domei

HANKOW, January 9.—Nine enemy planes (four unconfirmed) were downed by Japanese anti-aircraft fire when an aggregate total of 40 planes including P-40's, P-47's and P-51's of the China-based U.S. air forces came attacking the Hankow area in two waves on the afternoon of January 1. The war results scored by the Japanese are expected to be expanded when the investigation now under way is completed.

Chungking Airmen Downed

By S. MATSUO
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, January 8.—Of the four enemy planes shot down by Japanese fighters in the Wuhan area on the afternoon of January 5, two were manned by Chinese aviators of the Chungking air unit, it has been confirmed.

This fact has brought to light once again the sinister tactics of the Americans of forcing the Chinese to bear the brunt of the battle while they themselves remain snugly in the rear, urging their Chinese "comrades-in-arms" to fight. This vicious American way of fighting has been much in evidence in land battles as well.

CHURCHILL TO REPORT

British Waiting for Details on Montgomery's Strategy

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 9.—Details on the strategy of Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery on the Western Front since the beginning of the German offensive, which are expected to be revealed in Churchill's next report to Parliament, are eagerly awaited in Britain, according to a London report to the Dagens Nyehter.

Wilson Broadbent, political correspondent of the London Daily Mail, asserts as having learned from reliable circles that Field Marshal Montgomery assumed command of the anti-Axis armies on the northern flank of the German front several days before his formal appointment. At that time, Broadbent points out, the situation was so critical that Montgomery's "natural capacity for leadership" was gladly accepted.

The question is rife among anti-Axis military circles whether General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis Invasion Forces in Europe, had not taken upon himself too many and too widely variegated tasks. It is presumed that certain changes will be made in the anti-Axis high command in order to facilitate his work.

BRITISH COAL OUTPUT DOWN

Mining Machinery Sent to Britain From U.S. Said Inferior

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, January 9.—Although coal mining is probably Britain's biggest industry, production has gone down year after year despite earnest efforts to keep it up, declares a report from London.

The American miner is said to be able to mine more than three times as much coal as the British—18 tons as compared to less than five tons. One of the reasons is that the American machinery sent to Britain to expand surface mining were old and far inferior to the machinery used in the United States. Not only were the equipment older and not as good but there were not enough spare parts to keep them working at capacity.

It is generally about this time of the year when coal production comes into the news. Last year, it will be recalled, widespread strikes were called arising out of the antiquated organization of mine labor. The whole thing clearly testifies that England has domestic troubles in addition to its other world wide anxieties.

CHIANG STRESSES UNITY AT NEW YEAR'S PARTY

Avers Offensives by Japanese And Germans Show Heavier Task for Anti-Axis

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 8.—In an address delivered at a New Year's dinner party in Chungking given in honor of more than 70 officers of the anti-Axis camp in the auditorium of the National Military Academy on January 5, General Chiang Kai-shek stressed that "the spirit of friendly cooperation is the most potent factor among the members of the family of United Nations," according to a Chungking dispatch.

He appeared to be in the best of health and beamed with smiles. Beginning his address with the express of happiness to all in 1945, he said that the Chinese people were a nation of "great mixers." He thanked the officers for the help which they had given his country in its struggle against Japan. He said "Many of you have taken an active part in the war effort and made invaluable contributions to the common cause. You have not spared yourselves from grave personal dangers, and I wish to take this opportunity to express my own appreciation of the services you have rendered. At the same time, I also wish to convey to you the everlasting gratitude of the Chinese people."

Declaring that the year 1944 had been a momentous year in all theaters of war, Chiang gave a summarized report of the progress made by the anti-Axis forces on the various fronts. He warned, however, that the present year would be just as difficult and that "we must not elapse or relax our efforts." He declared: "The recent Japanese offensive in China and the sudden German offensive in western Europe both tend to show that heavier work will be demanded of us than before."

Speaking of China's determination to win the war, Chiang declared that, though China had been in the war longer than any other nation represented in the gathering before him, she was far from thinking of avoiding her responsibilities. On the contrary, he said, China was more determined than ever to do her share and part, to contribute everything she has in orden to realize "the objectives which we hold in common."

The dinner was attended by practically all the anti-Axis officers in Chungking, including Major General Albert C. Wedemeyer, Commander of the U.S. Forces in China, who, however, had to leave early due to a slight indisposition.

Facts Worth Noting

Polish Government (London)

Wladislaw Raczkiewicz—President

Tomasz Arciszewski—Premier

Adam Tarnowski—Foreign Minister

Lt Gen. Marjan Kukiel—War Minister

Zygmunt Berezowski—Interior Minister

Adam Pragier—Information Minister

Bronislaw Kuznierz—Justice Minister

Stanislaw Sopicks—Administrative Planning Minister

Wladislaw Forkerski—Min. for Preparation for Peace Conference and State Minister

Jan Kwapinski—Industries, Commerce and Shipping Minister

Stanislaw Mikolajczyk—Ex-Premier

Gen. Wladislaw Sikorski—Ex-Premier

Tadeusz Romer—Ex-Foreign Minister

Count Edward Raczynski—Ex-Foreign Minister

Maj. Gen. Stanislaw Kopanski—Ex-Acting War Minister

Gen. Michael Rota Chemiersky—Commander

Gen. Tadeusz Komorowski (Gen. Bor)—Commander

Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski—Commander

Michael Kwapiszewski—Minister to U.S.

Count Alfred Poninski—Ambassador to Chungking

Count Riacinoski—Amb. to London

Tadeusz Zazulimsky—Minister to Egypt

Henryk Strasburger—Ex-Finance Min.

Stanislaw Kot—Ex-Information Minister

Jan Stanczyk—Ex-Social Welfare Min.

Waclaw Komarnicki—Ex-Justice Min.

Marjan Seyda—Minister Without Portfolio

Lublin Cabinet

Osubka Morawski—Premier and Foreign Minister

Gen. Rola Zymierski—War Minister

Maslanka—Interior Minister

Matuszowski—Information Minister

Stefan Wilanowski—Delegate to London

Rymovsy— " "

Yebryshovsy— " "

Vitos—Ex-Agriculture Minister

Stanislav Grabski—Ex-Chairman of National Council

Wanda Wersilewska—Pres. of Patriots' Committee

U.S. War Makers Study Man-Made Quakes; Fantastic Idea Is to Frighten Japanese

It's just like the Yankees to think up the wildest impracticalities. Now they're in dead earnest about a "man-made earthquake" by which they think they can scare the Japanese. The American War Department is supporting the idea for it has instructed the well-known seismologist, Leo Runney, to study its possibilities, reports a Stockholm dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The idea, it seems, is to lay powerful explosives at strategic points along the Japanese coastline and by the severe shocks caused on important cities like Tokyo, Osaka, and Nagoya by the explosion, put them in utter confusion.

According to Runney's calculation, in order to cause a shock of any consequence, 5,000,000,000 tons of explosives laid over an area of 4,000 square feet below the sea around Osaka and requiring the use of innumerable submarines carrying 600,000 tons of explosives in steel tubes which would have to be carried to a depth of 3,000 feet, would be needed, but it is practically impossible to measure how severe an "earthquake" might be caused by such an operation conducted at great cost and difficulty, so even the Yankees are thinking twice over the matter.

FRENCH PRESS FAVORS LUBLIN POLISH REGIME

Government Reserved—Leaders of London Regime May Be Deprived of Nationality

French governmental circles are maintaining an attitude of reserve vis-a-vis the Lublin Provisional Government, along the lines of the declaration made by the French Minister of Information late last year, according to information received here. The French newspapers, however, do not necessarily take the same attitude, inclining rather to the support of the Lublin regime.

France cannot ignore the fact that the Soviet Union is strongly supporting the Lublin regime, declares the Combat. In case the same regime becomes the de jure government of Poland, the fact must be recognized by France, whether she likes it or not, for France must maintain friendly relations with the Soviet Union.

The Franc Tieur, after attacking the Polish Exile Government in London, asserts that the Lublin regime is most representative of new Poland, comprising as it does all the democratic elements in Poland. There can be no question which government represents new Poland, the paper declares, and it is only right for France, ally of the Soviet Union and friend of the Anglo-American Powers, to consider taking a positive measure to bring about reconciliation between them.

The Polish Provisional Government at Lublin has decided to deprive President Rack, Premier Arciszewski, and ex-Premier Mikolajczyk of the exile regime in London of their Polish nationality, according to the latest information concerning the relation between the two regimes. The Lublin regime, moreover, has issued a decree refusing to assume obligations incurred by the exile government in London.

STALIN IGNORES HIS ALLIES

Recognized Lublin Regime Against Wishes of U.S., Britain

Domei

MADRID, January 9.—The recognitoin by the Soviet Union of the Lublin Committee as the Provisional Polish Government has come as another blow to the Anglo-Americans, especially since they had informed Moscow that they could not support such a step, according to the New York Herald Tribune.

It is reported that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill requested Premier Josef Stalin to postpone recognition of the Lublin Committee as the Provisional Government of Poland for some time, and the fact that Premier Stalin paid no attention to the request is regarded as another challenge by the Soviet Union, according to an Arriba report from New York. It seems that Premier Stalin desired to make his political stand quite clear in face of the coming conference among the three Powers and to confront his Allies with accomplished facts.

BRITAIN BLAMED FOR RIFT

Churchill Responsible for Discord With U.S., Says Daily Mirror

Domei

GENEVA, January 9.—Britain must now pay for flattering America for so many years, declares the London Daily Mirror, in commenting on the recent sharp criticisms made by the American press against the British policy and attitude in general. The paper continued that the Americans had reason for being alarmed over the extent of British interference in the domestic affairs of foreign countries, but on the other hand they should not overlook the fact hat they themselves have in the past acted very similarly.

For instance, the paper points out, America did not consult either the Arabs or the British when they promised to make Palestine a Jewish state for the Jews. However, the paper says, Britain is responsible for the present discord between London and Washington, and Prime Minister Winston Churchill the one directly to blame for this state of affairs.

Iran's Food Situation Difficult Since Entry Of Occupation Forces

Prices in Iran have risen 20 times over the level before the entry of the British and Soviet troops, according to a report received here. The food situation in the country has aggravated, as the Soviet authorities have now stopped the supply of agricultural products, which they were sending even to the British occupied areas, until late last year. No bread is obtainable, says the report, except by underhand dealing, and house rent has risen to an enormous height, as the occupying troops have taken over many buildings. It is now absolutely impossible to get new clothes, while there is an extreme shortage in live-stock, as the Soviet authorities are buying up the supply at an inflated price, the report says.

MUM ON CHUNGKING ISSUE

Stettinius Refuses to Answer Question at Press Confab

Domei

LISBON, January 9.—Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State, refused to comment on the Chungking problem in his press conference today when one of the correspondents asked whether there was anything the Secretary of State could say about the political situation in Chungking and the possibility of its achieving national unity, according to a Washington dispatch.

Stettinius stated he was not in a position to comment on the situation in Chungking. However, he said that Hurley, U.S. Ambassador in Chungking, had presented his credentials yesterday and he had reported favorably on the present coperation between the Chungking Government and the United States.

U.S. CASUALTIES SOARING

Estimated at 100,000 For December at European Front Alone

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 9.—American casualties on the European Front in December will probably run into the 100,000 figure when the list is completed, an official of the U.S. Selective Board, announced today, according to a Washington report. He declared that it is expected that 750,000 men will be required for replacements in the next six months and added that the casualty list represents the desperate need of the United States army and navy as well as the civilian front.

Wounded Yanks Increase

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 9.—The stream of wounded and disabled soldiers being returned to the United States has reached immense proportions during the last few weeks, according to a Washington report received by the News Chronicle.

In December alone the number was 30,000 which represents a 30 per cent increase compared to July 1944, the paper pointed out. It stated that already there is a great shortage of hospitals and nurses in the United States.

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
Capital .... ¥[illegible]
8, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 2-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—11, Higashi-Ichiban-cho, Sendai
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori.
Hiroshima—77 Sarugaku-cho.
Hokkaido—1, Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo, Sapporo.
Correspondents—In the principal cities at home and abroad.
Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Directors: Kenji Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq., Akira Komiya, Esq., Tadao [illegible], Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara, Takajiro Nozu, Esq., Shin Watanabe, Esq.
1.—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (zaidan), specified land and buildings.
2.—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures.
3.—Deposits and safe custody of valuables.
4.—Discounting of bills.
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance.

U.S. SOLONS VOW TO BACK NATIONAL SERVICE BILL

Weak Opposition Seen as G.O.P. Senators Favor Mass Mobilization of Manpower

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 9.—Several bills dealing with manpower mobilization have been introduced into the United States Senate and in the House of Representatives and Republican congressional opposition to the enactment of the measures to meet the shortages of war workers shows new signs of weakening, a Washington report disclosed today.

It was revealed that Republican Senators have pledged their aid to any bill concerning the manpower problems and expressed approval of the National Service Law recommended to Congress by President Roosevelt.

It will be recalled that the National Service Law would apply to all American men and women and would authorize the conscription of manpower for war industries.

Senator Edwin Johnson, Colorado Democrat, one of the high ranking members of the Senate Military Committee, disclosed that he was now ready to support the National Service Law. Previously Johnson had opposed such a legislation.

Meanwhile, Representative Andrew J. May, Kentucky Democrat, who is the chairman of the House Welfare Committee, stated that his Committee will begin hearing on legislation to force collective rather than selective service registrants into essential jobs on Wednesday. He added that the presidential request for the drafting of nurses could be added as an amendment but he did not say whether he favored such a course. Senator Robert Taft, Ohio Republican, indicated on Monday that members of the Republican Party will back the manpower legislation.

Japanese Battling U.S. Landing Moves On Lingayen Areas

(Continued From Page 1)

the enemy warcraft and transports and have not yet returned, full information is at present not available regarding the war results obtained by the Japanese but brilliant successes have already been achieved. In the sea along the coast of Luzon Island, numerous enemy warships and transports enveloped in flames can be observed from the island.

Enemy Transports Sunk

Special to the Nippon Times

PHILIPPINE BASE, January 10.—Attacking an enemy convoy in Lingayen Bay at 7:30 a.m. yesterday, the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps sank a large transport instantaneously and also sent another to the bottom.

One enemy cruiser was seen instantaneously sunk and four transports set ablaze in Lingayen Bay at 7:30 a.m. on January 8.

The
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SYOTARO MOTOHASHI
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Hainan Island: Hoihow, Yulin, Kachek, Hokurei. South Sea Islands: Truk, Palau. Philippine Islands: Manila, Davao, Cebu, Baguio, Pacolod, Legaspi, Iloilo. Malai: Shonan. Djawa: Soerabaya, Semarang, Djakarta. Lesser Sunda: Singaradja, Denpassar. Borneo: Banjermasin, Balik-Papan, Pontianak, Tarakang, Samarinda. Celebes: Macassar, Menado. Ceram: Amboina. Timor: Koepang. New Britain Island: Rabaul. New Guinea: Manokwari. Others: Hongkong. Temporarily Closed: Bombay, London, New York.

STEP TAKEN TO BOOST NATIONAL MOVEMENT

Leaders of Manhood Corps, IRAPA Study Question of Forming Strong, United Organ

With the resignation of Lieutenant General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa from the position of Director General of the Manhood Corps of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the relation between the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association and the Manhood Corps began to attract a good deal of attention, especially at a time when strong leadership on the part of the Government is essential to meet the tense war situation, and consequently a vigorous development of the national movement is regarded as absolutely necessary.

In connection with this problem, a conference was held by the Tokyo leaders of the Manhood Corps on Sunday, while another conference was held on Monday by the leaders from other districts in the Kanto area. The question was pushed to the foreground as a result of these conferences.

Since the moves on the part of the leaders of the Manhood Corps cannot be a matter of indifference to the IRAPA, the manager of the association met on Monday to discuss the situation, while the parliamentary leaders of the same association took up the question as a formal topic, at their conference on Tuesday. After further consideration of the subject, a plan for the solution of the question, it is understood will be presented to Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso by Admiral Seizo Kobayashi, president of the IRAPA.

A vigorous development of the popular movement is an urgent necessity for the prosecution of the war, but for this purpose the establishment of a strong national organization adequate for the requirement must be a prerequisite, it is stated in certain circles of the IRAPA. From this point of view, a solution must be found for the problem between the association and the Manhood Corps. The IRAPA as such has no understructure, so far as its legal position, while the Manhood Corps has not only a central but also local organizations. The leaders of the association and the Manhood Corps are now called upon to find a solution for the development of a strong unitary movement.

The strengthening of the IRAPA itself, quite apart from its connection with the Manhood Corps, is advocated by some leaders of the association. They go even so far as to propose a dissolution of the association, if this be necessary for the purpose of strengthening the movement by setting up branches. It is understood, however, that all leaders of the IRAPA are agreed on the necessity of finding a practical solution in harmony with the prevailing circumstances.

Committee to Meet

In view of the absolute necessity of adopting effective administrative policy for the prosecution of the current war, a special meeting of the Committee for Establishing Domestic Structure on Wartime Basis to Win the War of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association is scheduled to be held at its headquarters at 10 a.m. Friday. At the meeting, discussion will take place with regard to preparing a practical plan to carry out its objective. The plan will then be submitted to the Government by Admiral Seizo Kobayashi, President of the Association.

3 Interpellators Picked

Tsuneo Kanemitsu, Yadanji Nakajima and Masayoshi Kimura of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association were chosen as interpellators with regard to the address delivered by Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso at the plenary session of the Diet, at the committee meeting held at the headquarters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association at 3 p.m. Tuesday.

2 ARMY HEROES HONORED

Colonels Okada and Morita Are Posthumously Promoted

Colonels Hakuji Okada and Yoshiteru Morita have posthumously been promoted to the rank of major general, the War Ministry announced on Tuesday.

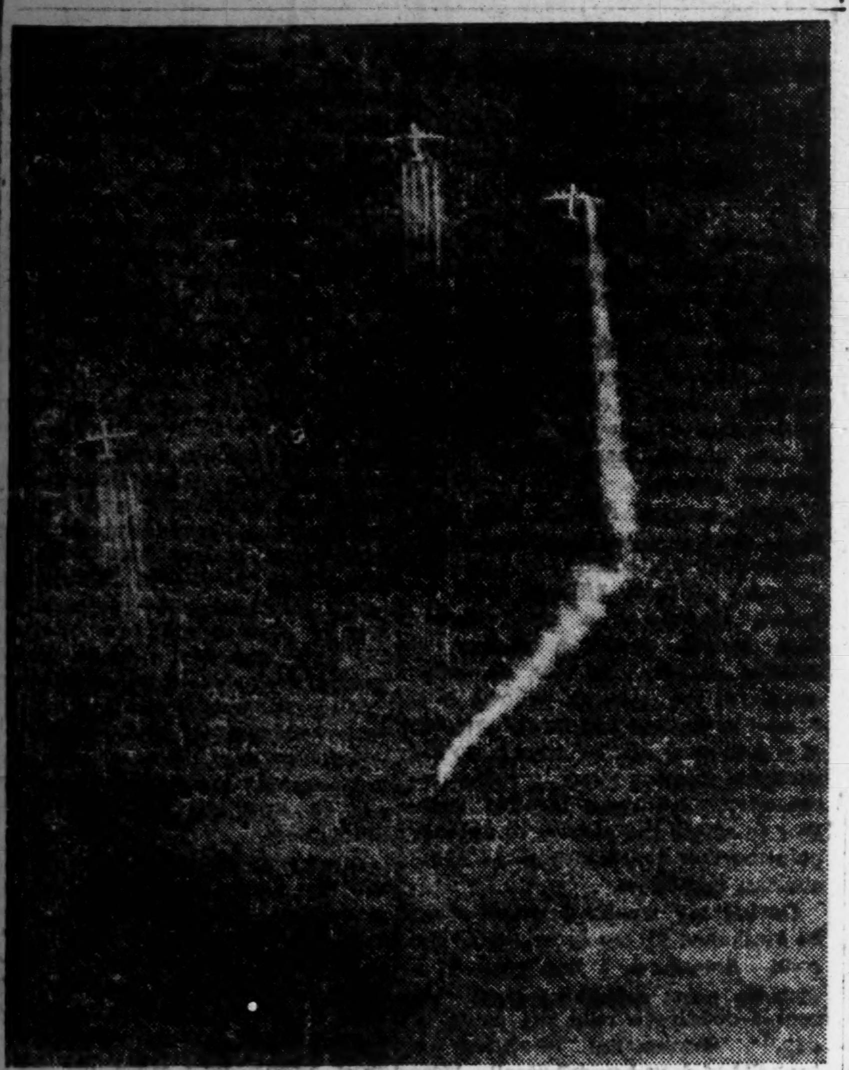
Major General Okada, a native of Hiroshima Prefecture, was killed in action on November 2 last year.

Hailing from Fukuoka Prefecture, Major General Morita was killed in action on December 15 last year.

To Introduce 8 Bills

Introduction of eight legislative bills to the present session of the Imperial Diet was decided on at the Cabinet meeting on January 9. The bills include the Pension Revision Bill, the Nippon Transportation Company Revision Bill, and the Wartime Financing Bank Revision Bill.

Victory Transcends Death



This thrilling picture, taken immediately after a Japanese fighter had carried out a ramming attack against a B-29, when several formations of the enemy planes invaded the Metropolitan sky on the afternoon of January 9, shows the hit enemy plane, at extreme right, trailing thick white smoke from its right wing. The heroic Japanese fighter, emitting fire, plunges earthward, its mission fully accomplished. In the above picture, the heroic Japanese fighter is seen at the very bottom, at the tip of the thick streak of white smoke.

By Courtesy of Asahi

Tokyo Breathlessly Witnesses Ramming Of B-29 Raider by Heroic Nippon Fighter

With the encroachment of enemy planes over the skies of Tokyo, Japanese ground and air defense forces launched a united counter-attack. Moreover, a thrilling ramming attack was enacted before the eyes of the Metropolitan inhabitants, as a Japanese fighter crashed itself against one of the B-29's in the skies over the Metropolis.

A formation of eight enemy planes, flying at a high altitude, cut across Tokyo in a southeasterly direction. The anti-air guns sent up a terrific barrage of fire. At about the same instance, three Japanese fighters swooped into the enemy formation and a fierce aerial combat ensued. Soon after, one of the Japanese planes increased its speed and charged directly toward the huge body of an enemy plane.

A breathless second followed. The next instant, red flames burst from the enemy plane as its outer left engine was torn off and the plane rapidly lost altitude. Here was witnessed first-hand the very essence of the indomitable fighting spirit, the grim determination to crush the enemy.

The rear enemy formation of three broke up and the rammed B-29 gradually fell behind. In all probability, the crippled B-29 saw its end in the seas while vainly struggling to reach its base.

One of the B-29's raiding Tokyo on January 9, hit in a vital spot by a ramming Japanese fighter, broke up in midair into eight parts and plunged into a rice paddy in Kokubunji. The valiant Japanese air hero landed safely and smilingly left the spot of his landing.

As two B-29's forming the first enemy formation appeared over Tokyo from the westerly direction, three Japanese fighters pounced on the invaders. Even as a thrilling aerial combat was taking place, one Japanese fighter on the right rammed itself against an enemy plane.

The big body of the B-29 disintegrated in mid-air and emitting smoke and flames spiralled to the ground. Split into eight parts the miserable remains of the enemy plane landed in rice fields in the outskirts of the Metropolis. The fire corps of the nearby town of Enoto-Shinden rushed to the scene to put out the sputtering flames of the burning remains of the B-29.

Goro Shimizu, Vice-head of the Seventh Civilian Defense Corps of Enoto-Shinden, describes the last scenes of the fallen enemy plane as follows:

"The parts of the B-29 were still burning when I came. When I first saw the B-29, it was already spitting fire in the air. It disintegrated in mid-air and then fell perpendicularly downward. I unconsciously clapped my hands. Upon ascertaining where the enemy plane fell, I immediately rushed to the spot with my men. We saw two charred bodies at one place where the fuselage, apparently of the enemy plane, was burning. The gendarmerie soon arrived and started to clear the debris. I heard that the Japanese airman safely landed with a parachute and that he smiled as he walked off from the spot of his landing."

Press Comments

Wednesday, January 10

THE SLAUGHTERING OF POLAND

MAINICHI—The Committee for the Liberation of Poland, which was established under the protection of the Soviet Union at Lublin, has been raised to the status of the Provisional Government of Poland, and recognized as such by the Soviet Union.

The Polish issue passed through many stages until this point was reached. The Soviet Union probably tried all available means for an amicable settlement of the matter. Before extending formal recognition, the Foreign Commissary of the Ukraine, etc. went through the proceedings of extending recognition first. In other words, the Soviet Union took a careful course of action.

On the other hand, how are America and Britain, who have been upholding the exiled Polish Regime in London as the legitimate Polish Government, going to counteract this action by the Soviet Union? It looks as if the Soviet Union completely disregarded America and Britain and the conclusion can be drawn that America and Britain are not feeling too pleased about it. But for America and Britain, there are neither pleasant nor unpleasant feelings involved. Our readers should bear in mind that everything had been fully decided at the Teheran Conference. Occasionally such disturbing occurrences as that of the Greek problem may crop up, but the main trend of the "performance," so to speak, is not changed on account of such incidents.

From the viewpoint of America and Britain, all they need to do is to pretend surprise, for the sake of appearances, and then to recognize the Lublin Regime. All they have to do is to follow the diplomatic usage of recognizing the London Regime as the de jure government and the Lublin Regime as the de facto government. The real issue does not revolve on this kind of formality but on the question of faith. At this juncture, the Poles probably understand that they can place no expectations whatsoever in America and Britain. Has not Roosevelt stated in his Congressional message that the strife in the "liberated" areas is nothing but a "temporary phenomenon?" This can only mean that, should they win this war, they would certainly use the iron rod in such "liberated" areas.

LINGAYEN BAY FORMS A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE

Railway Connects Coast With Manila; Provincial Town Quiet and Primitive

By S. OMORI

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

PHILIPPINE BASE, January 8.—The coast of Lingayen Bay is divided into Pangasinan Province in the south and La Union Province in the north. Pangasinan Province is a fertile plain along the Agno River which flows into Lingayen Bay. The town of Lingayen was formerly the seat of the provincial government of Lingayen, but lately the provincial office has been moved to the nearby town of Dagupan.

The town of Lingayen can be reached from Manila by motor car in a little over eight hours over the well paved road stretching through the plains of Central Luzon. Central Luzon forms the most important part of the island with paddy-fields and sugar plantations extending in all directions. Over this vast plain, American-style paved roads weave in all directions.

The town of Lingayen is small and primitive as are most towns and cities of the Philippines, and is a great contrast to the modern road that passes through its center. There are only native huts and a few two-storied houses of the middle-class families, and chickens and pigs stray over the asphalt road. It is quiet in the town that the sound of horse carts travelling over the pavement is about the only thing that can be heard.

The shores of Lingayen Bay form a beautiful picture, with white sand covering the beach and in the background, tall coconut trees, with flowers resembling water-lilies, rearing their graceful heads. On the sand dune between the town of Lingayen and the seashore stands the reinforced concrete structure of the Provincial Government Office. Among the coconut trees can also be seen the high school and public school within a compound that is like a modern park. A simply constructed airfield built by levelling part of the sand hill along the seashore reminds one of the recent occupation of the Americans.

There is a railway line connecting the coast of Lingayen Bay with Manila. It is the northern branch of the Cross-Luzon Railway which runs from Manila to Dagupan via Tarlac, and then along the coast to San Fernando, the seat of the Provincial Government of La Union Province via Damortes and Bauang. The Filipinos call San Fernando on the Lingayen coast "North San Fernando." Although this railway is single-tracked, when our Forces landed at Lingayen and entered Manila, it formed an important supply route.

Baguio, famous mountain resort of the Philippines, is reached from Damortes station by motor car. Prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, there were air-conditioned observation cars on the line.

The port of Jolo, surrounded by sand hills, is situated about two and a half kilometers from the town of San Fernando. When the port of San Fernando is mentioned, invariably the port of Jolo is meant. It is a very small port but has a fine pier built before the war. The port is deep, and in point of usefulness ranks only second to that of Manila. Railway lines run from the town to the pier, and certain port facilities were already in existence before the war. The remains of a large, heavy oil tank which was destroyed and set ablaze by the Japanese bombing, still remain. Toward the end of the sand hill, near the pier, stands a seashore hotel, a favorite haunt of holiday-makers in the dys before the war when life at Baguio became tiresome.

From the viewpoint of industrial importance, San Fernando forms the shipping port for Mancayan copper. Formerly the ore from the Mancayan mines was sent to San Fernando via Baguio and Bauang over the Nagiliyan road. Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia however, efforts toward industrial development have been most strongly directed to the southern district of the coast of Lingayen Bay, with San Fernando as the central point, under Japanese guidance. On the pier of Jolo port and on the mountain road of Cerventes can now be seen Japanese workers busily engaged in developing the various resources of the Philippines.

Along the coast of La Union Province and in parallel with the shore line, there is an asphalt road. While the coast area of Pangasinan Province forms a part of the great Central Luzon plain, in La Union Province the mountains come quite close to the seashore, forming a part of the mountain range which constitutes the ridge of Luzon Island.

OBITUARY

The bereaved son and daughter regret to inform friends and acquaintances of the death of

MARY ELIZABETH UNGER
NEE BABBITT

which occurred in Heidelberg, Germany, on November 23rd 1944 at the age of 74. The deceased was a resident in Yokohama, Japan for many years together with her husband ALFRED UNGER, whose death took place six years ago.

EDWARD BABBITT UNGER, Tientsin, China
DR. MARTHA UNGER, Heidelberg, Germany

News and Views

Uneasiness and Impatience Seen in Roosevelt's Message

By HIDEO KINOSHITA

An immediate reaction one experiences in glancing through the Congressional message by President Roosevelt on January 6 is the predominant note of uneasiness toward the future war situation, which runs throughout the entire message of some eight thousand words. From this point of view, the message is comparable to the extremely pathetic one issued in 1942 immediately after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, when the main strength of the United States Pacific Fleet was dealt a devastating blow at Pearl Harbor, and when the anti-Axis forces were in imminent peril of total annihilation on the European Front.

Indeed, even Roosevelt's Congressional messages of 1943 and 1944, when the war situation was showing less favorable developments for the anti-Axis countries, did not contain such a feeling of uneasiness as the one in question, but expressed at least some sort of an optimistic elation.

Of course, in the present message too, Roosevelt lays stress upon the war results achieved by the American forces, and asserted that the situation of the global war is progressing in a manner overwhelmingly favorable for the anti-Axis countries, which will without a shadow of a doubt emerge victorious in the current war. Roosevelt in this connection, boasts and brags in his usual manner. One is surprised, however, over the explanations and warnings he mixed in his message side by side with his bombastic talk. For instance, what Roosevelt was obliged to admit was the present serious position the anti-Axis high command is facing on the Western Front as the result of the German counter-offensive. In describing the progress of the Pacific war, the unity established in the anti-Axis camp, and the revision of the internal war structure in his message, Roosevelt starts off with a bang but makes a miserable ending by offering excuses and issuing warnings. Such constitutes the characteristics of the present message delivered by Roosevelt to the 79th Congress.

On the one hand, Roosevelt emphasizes the firm unity among the anti-Axis countries and pays highest tribute to the courageous fighting of the British, Soviet and Chungking armies. On the other hand, he was obliged to admit that various questions and problems have already arisen in the so-called "liberated" areas and also that the wide circulation of rumors of "German fabrication" is seriously menacing the unity in the anti-Axis camp. The question may be asked here, whether or not Roosevelt means to brand as rumors of "German fabrication" the anti-Soviet arguments now gaining force in America concerning the Lublin regime, or American criticism of Britain regarding the Grecian and Italian problems.

As a step to consolidate the domestic war structure, Roosevelt again demand the enactment of the National Service Mobilization bill. It is still fresh in our memory that the same demand made in his message last year was completely ignored by Congress.

In his latest message, Roosevelt demands an unconditional passing of this bill by reminding Congress of the pledge they made at the time of the declaration of war against Japan and Germany. This fact alone indicates that the American domestic situation is much more strained this year than last year; that though rich in material resources, even America is unable to mobilize human resources on short order, and that in this matter of manpower America is gradually reaching her peak.

Even in the present message, Roosevelt does his utmost to stimulate the national fighting spirit and warns the nation against excessive optimism toward the future war situation. He even went so far as to say that the Americans themselves and, all that they possess are in danger. It is questionable how much effect such a warning will have on the Americans of today. It may be asked who was responsible for implanting such an excessive optimism in the minds of the Americans. Wasn't it Roosevelt himself who in "firm belief" of an early termination of the present hostilities promised the reconversion of the munition plants during the current year?

It is all too plain that the plan regarding the future war situation by the anti-Axis countries, particularly by America, has back-fired and put a crimp in her future operational plan. Roosevelt's present message was intended to revise the domestic war structure as the result of his inability to carry out the operational plan as he had intended. It is extremely doubtful whether or not American people who were made the subject of optimism concerning the future war situation through the short-sightedness of the American authorities should respond to Roosevelt's warning and collaborate with him in remapping the war plan. The note of uneasiness which flows through his message may have its source in this serious uncertainty as to the national reaction toward his earnest appeal.

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2 MANCHOUKUO OFFICERS GIVEN DOUBLE PROMOTION

Army Airmen Distinguished Themselves in Blasting B-29's Over Mukden

Domei

HSINKING, January 8.—In recognition of their meritorious services rendered in counterattacks against the B-29 bombers of the China-based U.S. air force that raided the Mukden area on December 21 of last year, the late Major Tahei Matsumoto, Commander of the Lanhwa Special Attack Corps, and the late Sub-Lieutenant Morio Nishihara, a member of the same Corps, have been posthumously promoted by two ranks, the Manchoukuo War Department announced today.

The statement said:

"His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo has been pleased to grant gracious words of appreciation on learning of the heroic actions of Sub-Lieutenant Morio Nishihara, a member of the Lanhwa Special Attack Corps, who brought down one B-29 over Mukden on December 21, 1944, by daring ramming action and Major Tahei Matsumoto, Commander of the same Corps, who met a heroic death after dealing a heavy blow on an enemy plane. For these outstanding exploits letters of commendation have already been issued by the War Minister.

"Major Tahei Matsumoto has been promoted Colonel and Sub-Lieutenant Morio Nishihara has been promoted Captain."

In the meantime, Manchoukuo Army anti-aircraft battery units which were recently commended for meritorious services rendered during enemy raids on Mukden on December 7 and 21 last year by the commander of the Kwantung Army, received another commendation yesterday.

The text of the latest commendation reads:

"Issued to the headquarters of the anti-aircraft gun corps and also anti-aircraft gun unit of the Manchoukuo Army.

"The aforementioned exhibited fighting strength in concert with the Japanese Air Force on December 7 and December 21 when planes of the China-based United States air force raided Mukden. Anti-aircraft batteries achieved remarkable successes, particularly on the latter date, by putting up a barrage of concentrated fire, thereby preventing enemy raiders from achieving their objectives. One enemy plane was blasted. This accomplishment is due to the excellent command, splendid fighting spirit, perfect unity and cooperation as well as constant training. Their achievement has given full confidence to the citizens in the air defense of Manchoukuo. In recognition of their meritorious deeds, a commendation is hereby issued. Dated, December 22, 1944. Signed War Minister Hsing Shih-lien."

Tokyo to Commend 22 Proud Mothers Of Nippon Air Aces

Twenty-two Tokyo mothers of Japanese Wild Eagles who have given their sons to the cause of the war will be officially commended by the city chapter of the Japan Women's Organization at a ceremony to take place from 10.30 a.m. on January 18 at the Japan Aviation Association Auditorium. All the mothers to be honored have sent out three sons but Mrs. Yasuko Watanabe of Higashi Ogikubo, Suginami-ku, Mrs. Hisae Miyamoto of Wakamatsu-cho, Ushigome-ku, and Mrs. Tora Otsuka of Koume-cho, Honjo-ku, are each the proud mother of four Wild Eagles.

THAI CABINET RESHUFFLED

Domei

BANGKOK, January 10.—The Thai Cabinet headed by Khuang Aphaiwong has been partially reconstructed, according to an announcement made by the Information Bureau yesterday.

In the reshuffle, Prime Minister Aphaiwong has taken the additional post of Commerce Minister, relieving Nai Duan Bunnak, Deputy Commerce Minister, of his duties as Acting Commerce Minister, which were assumed by him when Mon Luang Det Sanitwong left the Commerce Ministry. At the same time Prime Minister Aphaiwong has left the post of Finance Minister which has hitherto been held in addition to be given to Deputy Finance Minister Nai Leng Sianwong.

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The Struggle Over Rumanian Oil

At his press conference on January 2, President Roosevelt declared that it was difficult to avoid differences of opinion among the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union and admitted that this was particularly so in regard to interpretations of various details. But although Roosevelt pretends to look lightly on the disagreement on details, it cannot be denied that these details constitute a most serious source of conflict among the three Powers. Differences among the three Powers are so numerous that each clash need not be taken up separately. But an outstanding current example of such differences is the struggle between the United States and Britain on the one hand and the Soviet Union on the other over the problem of seizing the world's petroleum resources.

One phase of the struggle for oil between the Anglo-Americans and the Soviets has taken place in Iran. The Soviet demands for oil concessions in northern Iran, it may be remembered, met the furious opposition of the Anglo-Americans and the problem still remains unsolved and smouldering. Now another phase has opened up in Rumania and there is going on an intensifying undercover struggle between the Anglo-Americans and the Soviets.

Even before Rumania was "liberated," the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union had been viewing the oil fields there with great covetousness. And when the Red Army "liberated" Rumania and occupied the oil fields, the Anglo-Americans directed frantic efforts toward preventing themselves from being left out. As soon as the Soviet forces marched into the Rumanian oil fields, the Anglo-Americans attempted to send their oil experts there for the ostensible purpose of conducting an inspection. But the Soviet command flatly refused to allow the Anglo-Americans to send their oil experts into the region. The Anglo-American representatives of the Allied Control Commission for Rumania also have yet to set foot on the Rumanian oil fields.

Their prestige lowered and in desperation, the Anglo-Americans made another attempt to break into the Rumanian oil fields during the latter part of last year. This time the United States and British Governments asked Soviet Russia "for an explanation of her removal of certain equipment from Rumanian oil fields." The Anglo-Americans schemed to recover their rights in Rumania by urging upon the Soviet Government that "Anglo-American financial interests in the Rumanian oil fields should be protected and nothing should be done to reduce the output or to prejudice the importance of the oil fields to the economy of Southeastern Europe." This protest also revealed that the Anglo-Americans fear that the Rumanian oil fields will be controlled solely by the Soviet Union, that the fields will be subordinated to Soviet economic policy, and that possibly the output of the fields will be controlled and limited so as to enable the oil produced in the Soviet Union to gain dominating power in Southeastern Europe. The Anglo-Americans fear that their rights in Southeastern Europe will thus also be brought under Soviet control.

The Soviet reply was exceedingly simple. It said, "Most of the equipment taken was German and was urgently needed inside Russia to replace destroyed equipment." The Anglo-American rights were not even considered.

The Rumanian oil industry before the current war was dominated by Anglo-American capital. Of the total investment of 555,000,000 lei in 1914 before the First World War, 92 per cent was foreign capital. When as a result of the war the Germans were forced to move out, the Anglo-Americans took over the German rights and increased their own investments. By 1932, of the total investment of 13,000,000,000 lei, the British investment was 2,100,000,000 lei, the British-controlled Royal Dutch Shell investment also 2,100,000,000 lei, and the American investment 1,300,000,000 lei. The British or British-controlled companies included the Unirea-Phoenix group, Dacia Romana, Spies Petroleum and the Astra Romana Societe Anonyme, the largest company in Rumania. The American investments were concentrated mostly in Standard Oil's Romano-Americana. The British also invested, together with Rumania and France, in the Steana Romana, the second largest company in Rumania.

Thus the Anglo-Americans controlled the greater part of the Rumanian oil industry, and consequently also controlled the prices and markets for this oil. With the outbreak of the current war, however, and with German advance, the situation underwent a complete change. With the war's development, the situation has undergone still another change and today the oil fields are controlled by the Soviet Union. The Anglo-Americans, of course, cannot possibly forget the rights they used to hold. They will make persistent efforts against the Soviet Union to recover those rights. With what sort of attitude the Soviet Union will deal with these efforts it is not yet clear. That the Rumanian oil question will not be solved as hoped for by the Anglo-Americans, however, is clear, as neutral circles are pointing out. For the Balkans, since the Teheran conference, have been openly considered within the Soviet sphere of influence while the Soviet Union believes that it is entitled to more oil. It is remembered that Izvestia stressed, at the time of the Soviet demands for oil concessions in Iran, that the Anglo-Americans owned most of the world's oil resources and that the Soviet Union had only eleven per cent.

In the United States there have been voices raised in protest against the fact that while the United States is spilling its blood in Western Europe, Eastern Europe is being swallowed by the Soviet Union. But there is nothing which the United States or Britain can do about it. On the Rumanian oil question, too, the Anglo-Americans must meekly allow the Soviets to take a free hand. The Anglo-Americans find themselves in a situation in which they must be satisfied with the bland reply given them by the Soviets on the question of the removal of equipment from the Rumanian oil fields. Meanwhile, their fretfulness and misgivings are bound to grow.

A Year Ago Today

January 11, 1944

A formation of 19 enemy bomber planes consisting of B-25's attempted to attack Kuezyerin in the Marshall Islands on the afternoon of January 9. Our Ground Units garrisoned there gave battle to the enemy raiders which were all repulsed. The Japanese side suffered no damage.

* * *

On the morning of January 9, three enemy planes came attacking our positions on the Kei Islands but due to the furious anti-aircraft fire of our garrison forces, all the raiders fled. No damage was caused to our side.

* * *

A bomber and fighter plane formation of the Imperial Army Air Force raided the Suichuan Airfield, Kiangsi Province, several times on the nights of January 10 and January 11, and repulsing the attacks of more than 10 enemy fighters, inflicted heavy damage on the military installations. In the aerial battle six P-40's (four of them uncertain) were shot down, while the loss on our side was two planes self-blasted.

The Judge Tells One

As the judge was leaving the bench one day, he slipped, bumped down several steps and landed with some violence on the floor. An alarmed court attache ran to help him up inquiring solicitously: "I hope Your Honor is not hurt?"

"No, no," replied the judge, rubbing himself tenderly, "my honor is safe enough but my seat is bruised confoundedly."

SANGO UNO—MAN OF CULTURE

Noted Ceramist Successfully Blends Modern and Ancient Art

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

Sometimes one wonders in those moments of self-reflection how that happy union of thought and action could be effected, which will facilitate and pacify life and prevent the upheaval of common existence. One knows that this perfect state is almost nigh impossible of attainment, and yet it is his eternal struggle to reach it.

But once in a blessed age, if one should look about closely, he will chance to find a person who embodies just the principle for which he aspires. One among the very few of these personages is Sango Uno of Kyoto. Kyoto is so characterized with holiness and elegance that it is often referred to as a city of temples. Temples indeed abound in this city. Almost every quarter has a supply of them, large or small, adding to the place a curious aspect of purity and simplicity. There are street-cars, of course, and the inevitable jumble of "modern" buildings and automobiles, but these are few in relation to what other cities have.

Among the rampart of low wooden buildings, turned black with rain and wind, with narrow streets wending over undulating hills, rickshaws rattling over the cobblestones, and pigeons fluttering about from roof to eaves and so forth, one will come across a little shop, inconspicuous because it is so like all other shops. This is the home and workshop of Sango Uno. Only a short distance away, on the slope of a high sylvan hill is situated the famed Kiyomizu Temple, from where the entire city of Kyoto may be taken in at a glance, and where in autumn, the whole of the locality literally goes ablaze with the crimsoning of maple leaves.

When one calls on Mr. Uno, one pushes not the door button, but pounds on a sort of board cut in the shape of a fish. A well-worn mallet hangs beside it, and when the board is lightly struck with it, a hollow cluck is produced, and Mr. Uno opens the door in person if he happens to be in. Apron strung across his waist, he looks like a common shop-keeper at first sight. His hair is cropped short and he looks to be about forty five.

All Kinds of Books

Every one of Mr. Uno's rooms is a work-shop if not a library, brimming with all kinds of books ranging from literature to science and religion. Disorder reigns throughout the house. Unfinished pieces of pottery are left drying in an indirect sunlight and earthen slabs with exquisite renderings of designs on them are placed helter-skelter on the table. The shelves are decked with a already finished works of ceramic ware—flower vases, teabowls, boxes, and so forth. All kinds of receptacles of all shapes containing as many mixtures of pigments, and brushes of various kinds and sizes are scattered about in a splendid upheaval everywhere. Set into the back of the main wall is a kiln.

But from this disorder is produced a quality of work synthetic to the utmost. It is a disorder coming not from random confusion but from the sort which distinguishes the structure of a Japanese tea-house from the ordinary modern mode of architecture, the aim of which is correctness and balance. While appearing disorderly, it preserves a symmetry and flexibility; that quality, in a word, that is derived from only a really pliable mold of mind, at once bold and minute.

So much time has been wasted and so much fuss raised on the problem of tradition and life, especially after the close of the last World War. Wallowing in self-contentment, the people of the West, even the elect, were loathe or rather have not thought of turning to Eastern thought and way of life for enlightenment.

The fallacy of the Western mind has come chiefly from the fact that distressed with utter darkness, they sought relief in a complete reversion to tradition and the past, obliterating both the present and the future. This brought further chaos in their lives. Agnosticism followed with both spiritual and physical suicide.

Amalgamation of Past and Present

Now, it is to be seen that Mr. Uno's exemplary method, on the contrary, is not the renouncing nor the reverting to tradition and the past, but the transcending of them. He is the amalgamation of what is worthy of the present with the essentialities of the past. There can be no creation without union. When a union between the best of two things can be brought about, the product is apt to be, in the majority of cases, superior to either of the parent sources.

Therefore, tradition, in Mr. Uno's conception of the word, is not opposed to what is known to all as progress. The fusion of tradition into the present is not a staling or a backward process, as has all along been erroneously supposed of the Eastern mode of life. It is precisely this that enables the present to be rooted in a firm foundation, and the future projected without fear of irretrievable deviation.

For instance, in the case of Mr. Uno, engraving has been combined with ceramic art and a resplendant work produced from out of the synthesis. The quality of his works surpasses that of even the natural stone jade. When a work of this kind is exposed to direct sunlight, the color clouds, but when placed in a half-light, in which condition the majority of traditional Japanese art-objects should be appreciated, there issues forth a sort of phosphorescent glow that defies all attempts at description.

It is the modern habit of labelling one according to his predominating characteristics, but Mr. Uno eludes this too, in that he is master of more than one trade, being an expert on flower arrangement and tea ceremony as well as a master ceramist. A no mean player of the samisen, three-stringed banjo-like instrument, he also managed to find time in which to create marvellous works of Japanese painting in black and white. An authority on Buddhist works of art, having taken trouble to collect rare specimens from throughout the region of Greater East Asia, he finds the scrutiny of them limitlessly inspiring to his preoccupation as ceramist.

On occasions of exhibitions held of ceramic wares, it has become so that the knowing public is never convinced of the true worth of certain pieces unless judgment is first passed on them and stamped to proportion by Mr. Uno.

Products Sent Throughout World

Prior to the outbreak of the current world conflagration, the finest of his works had been picked up by the travelling art dealers of the world, and large orders were placed at Mr. Uno's abode. Even a Japanese travelling abroad had often returned to Japan, boasting of a "discovery" he had made at the Wanamaker's of New York or the Plantain of Paris, only to find on further investigation that they were the exported products of Mr. Uno.

But, despite this vast and comprehensive achievement, which if the same were to be found on some other person, would no doubt be credited with universal fame, Mr. Uno remains strangely insignificant to the knowledge of the general public. "It is a sign of vulgarity to be lionized by others, and a further vulgarity yet to strive for self-advertisement," is Mr. Uno's modest contention. Not that he prefers himself perched up in selfish pleasure on an ivory tower, but that it is his belief that the fulfilment of life is not to be achieved by other's applause and all such vanities.

Opaque when brought under the light of the sun, radiant with a strange, ineffable glow in the gloom of half-light, Mr. Uno's ceramic art is a symbolical expression and embodiment of his life and thoughts as artist and man of culture.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF SOUTH

Supply of Foodstuffs Guaranteed—Japanese Authorities Assist Development of Industries

By TEINOSUKE TSUKAMOTO

The economic structure of the Southern Regions has been completely set up to meet efficiently the great requirements of the current decisive war situation. How this marvelous result was achieved within a short space since the war broke out is indeed a miracle, as it has been accomplished in the midst of the war. In short the economic factors which contributed to this success were the conscientious efforts on the part of all for the increased production of special war materials, self-sufficiency in food supplies, industrialization on the spot, and the cooperation of the southern inhabitants.

Naturally there came up many problems demanding an immediate solution when our troops went down south. The first problem was how to make a proper disposal of the surpluses in sugar and rubber, particularly the latter. This question even occurred to me as I came across the vast rubber plantations of the south. But when what looked to be a baffling problem has since been satisfactorily solved, thanks to two years of concentrated efforts. There are no more surplus product now as all have been turned into the proper channel and into essential war material.

The policy taken to solve the surplus rubber problem was the announcement of our military administration, on February, 1943, the announcement stated: "We intend to maintain the present rubber production, and not to resort to any measure of reduction. It is thus that we expect to keep up the advantageous economic position which Japan may hold in the world to come."

Under this proclamation were formulated many worthy plans. In June, 1943, a comprehensive plan was decided on to operate the rubber plantations in Malai, Sumatra and Borneo. Efforts were made by our experts to improve the quality of rubber, while on the other hand, old, unproductive farms were turned into rice fields. The uses of rubber were expanded. In addition to using raw rubber for the manufacture of tires, tubes, hoses, and rubber shoes, many a new product were created as a result of the diligent researches conducted at different centers. Consequently, rubber oil was extracted in Malai as a substitute for mineral oil. In north Borneo rubber has been successfully used in making runways. Java took to the manufacture of new rubber canteens and even horseshoes. And in Burma rubber bags are being used in place of jute sacks in conveying mineral ores.

In regard to surplus sugar the same ingenuity was also shown, after the food requirements had been properly taken care of, the remaining sugar was turned into high class fuel alcohol, an essential war material. Furthermore, farms which in the past used to produce such fancy stuffs as coffee, cocoa and tea have also been converted to the production of vital foodstuffs and fibrous materials.

Great Fertility of Soil

Concerning the development of the southern resources, the chief concern which our authorities entertained was how to become self-sufficient in food. The main difficulty lying in this connection arose from the fact that in the prewar days both the British and Dutch carried off the special products of the land to their mother countries, and neglected altogether the question of food supplies for the natives. But in spite of all this, our authorities have succeeded with the cooperation of the natives to attain self-sufficiency much sooner than expected.

In Malai, for instance, its imports of rice have been greatly reduced from the prewar leval as it has a vast tract of fertile land available for the production of corn, tapioca and other foodstuffs. These are now being cultivated extensively all over, including the farms on Shonan Island. Sumatra, which was reputed as being 90 per cent self-sufficient in food, is putting in its last efforts to make itself 100 per cent self-sufficient. In Java, since the emergency measure was adopted in November, 1943, various farm development projects are being carried out, such as the clearing of all idle land, the planting of upland rice, and the use of selected Japanese seeds for the existing paddy ricefields. We can thus expect a large increase in Java's farm output this year, an increase of not less than 5 per cent over that of last year in eastern Java, 16 per cent in central Java, and 9 per cent in western Java. Moreover, southern Celebes, which has always had more than enough of rice for its own use is expected to export a greater amount of this product this year. And even in Lesser Sunda, which has always prided itself for being a virtual food kingdom, the food increase movement is also being vigorously pushed to enable it to become the best food producing country in the south.

Factory Chimneys in East Indies

Regarding the manufacturing industry of the Southern Regions, the saying that "there is no factory chimney in the Dutch East Indies" now belongs to the past. The fact that the movement to push food production has now been almost fully realized makes it possible for multitudinous light industries to spring up. Busily engaged in these new factories are native workers who are putting out all kinds of daily necessities. Now that these factories are going full blast, and as the movement for food self-sufficiency is going smoothly, a well balanced economic system has thus been created.

Now in looking over the newly born industrial activities in the south, what really strikes us is the wilful neglect on the part of the British and Dutch of the economic welfare of the southern inhabitants. In Malai, for instance, practically no manufacturing industry existed before the war, but now since the Japanese came in, numerous plants have been established. There are factories which put out cotton yarns and fabrics, soap, and paper. Other factories are making cement, coke, tires, tubes, and electric globes. It is expected that the factories for the making of cigarettes, paper, storage batteries, fire-bricks, machines and tools, glass bottles, coating materials, ceramic wares, will also be set up soon. Besides these, there are plants which put out pig-iron by using charcoal as fuel but these plants will be installed with electric furnaces, thus opening up an avenue for the building of heavy industries.

In East Indies, there are today many light industries, including those for the manufacture of fibers, paper, rubber, glass, electric globes, sugar, matches, caustic soda, soap, tooth brushes, coconut oil, bicycles, and stationery goods. These are mostly found in Java although there are many others scattered all over the East Indies. And among the articles put out under our naval administration are copra oil, bricks, cement, lumber, imitation jute bags, matches, alcoholic beverages, table sauce, curry, rubber goods, sail canvas, hide and leather.

As has been indicated, the industries in the Southern Regions are not limited to light industries. Heavy industries as well are about to come into being. In the meantime, what is most significant is the fact that arms repairing plants have been opened up at every important center in the south, either by reopening the enemy arsenals or by putting up new ones, thus greatly helping our war operations.

We must point out the cooperative spirit of the native inhabitants, which has been instrumental in the accomplishment of this great work. It is this spirit which has made it possible to set up an economic structure essential for the prosecution of the current decisive war. In this we have succeeded where the enemy has failed.

One evidence of this cooperative spirit is seen in Malai. Here a labor registration system was adopted in March, 1943. Under this system a memo-book was given each eligible worker; the labor commission was established with branches all over the country; and volunteer labor corps were formed to help the movement. Participating in this movement are a great majority of the Malaian population, numbering about 5,000,000. In fact, both sexes, old and young, are devoting their time and labor to attain the food product increase, the building of factories, and national defense.

In Sumatra the population numbering about 10,000,000 are vigorously and proudly taking part in working with the peoples of East Asia. Due to their cooperative spirit and labor, a great contribution has been made in the reconstruction of their country.

The Burmese too have no less been cooperative. Their cooperation has been significant as Burma stands at the front line in the War of Greater East Asia. Running up into hundreds of thousands are the Burmese who work on the construction of airfieds and railroads, and serve in the Burma Defense Corps.

In the Philippine Republic also, there was proclaimed an emergency act, which may be justly termed as the Philippine mobilization law. Under this act adopted in February, 1944, and under the subsequent act providing for compulsory farming, all males between the ages of 16 and 60 are engaged in the work of increasing food production.

Thus has the economic structure of the Southern Regions been sturdily erected through the cooperative efforts of the natives. No wonder the peoples of East Asia are proud of their achievement and contribution to the war effort.

MANCHURIAN MEMORIES

Shantung Emigrants Became Permanent Settlers

By RYUZO TORII

II

Between these fields of golden corn, a solitary horse and cart would wend its way breaking the lonely silence by the slow patter of hooves and creaks of grinding wheels while, in the distance, a small group of men trotting leisurely along the lonely trail would complete the local color of one of the many characteristic country scenes.

Farm houses, dotting here and there the cultivated land, invariably constituted the village background. In some of these villages could be found, sometimes, a small shrine that would prove a source of curious attention, or else, on other occasions, the weeping willows in a hamlet or the sad and lonely braying of a donkey would be enough to set thoughts dancing away in recreative reflection. All these blended together to create the pattern of another painting that characterized the Manchurian landscape.

During my travels I would often be awakened by the crowings of the cock. Sometime, I had read in a Chinese poem something about "the cock-a-doodle-do tells the dawn of day." Sentimental thoughts it brought of days beyond recall. Here now, however, in actual travel, its live notes echoed an even more potent effect. Miraculously, as it were, the whole place seemed impregnated with an ancient air, as if a world of several ages old had returned to life, numbing the sensibilities to all except a sentimental longing for the past alone.

Was Quiet Land

Manchuria was then not the noisy, bustling country it is today. Extreme quiet prevailed throughout the whole land and it may well have been described as veritable Utopia. The architecture visible in the towns, the merchandise on sale in the shops, all possessed a peculiar and traditional Chinese touch. As you looked around, everything everywhere bore some strain of things Chinese and great interest never failed to accompany an observation of the local habits and customs of the country. I purchased some goods containing distinctive marks of the customs of the land; brought these home to the Tokyo Imperial University to serve as specimen exhibits. It was a cause of great delight to find the inhabitants in the towns and villages alike, simple and kind as they were honest and true.

Now it might interest you to know what race or races of people thronged the land. The population, though broadly speaking of Mongolian stock, composed of several species, viz., the Nuchen people of the Tungus race, the Manchus, another tribe of the same race who were the creators of the Ching government, and the Kaokouli people. In addition, the Yen people, Chinese who since the latter part of the Chou Dynasty lived all over north China and around Peking and who from an early date had already immigrated to the vicinity of Liaoyang also formed one part, while the Han people, who in the Han Dynasty subsequently came over and opened up the Liaotung Province, composed too another section of the population.

In spite of the fact that the Manchus at one time were preponderantly great in number, the country was later drained of its sons of the soil as a result of their inroads into China which involved almost the entire population. Taking advantage of this excellent opportunity afforded them, the Chinese people from Shantung Province surreptitiously at first and then openly infiltrated in turn into Manchuria and burning the deep impenetrable forests, freely built their houses and tilled the land. Thus we see in Manchoukuo today their villages everywhere. The first of these immigrants possessed the rich and fertile lands leaving gradually as time went on the poor and barren plots to the later settlers who followed in their wake. In whichever case, however, they became thereby the owners of the land and in time the country's second inhabitants.

Despite their subjugation of China, the Manchuria people were unable to repose in confidence and peace owing to the vast territory under their control and the utter impossibility of ruling the country with their small numbers. Whereupon they brought in the remainder of their countrymen from the homeland and distributed them throughout almost every nook and corner of subjugated China. Under the circumstances, the land areas peopled by their nationals at home were naturally depopulated of their inhabitants. To prevent, therefore, the immigration of the Chinese into these areas, special laws and edicts were promulgated designating these districts closed and forbidden territories but to no avail.

Run Over Country

The people of China, sharply conscious of the advantages exposed to them, including the Shantung farmers, grasped the opportunity by the forelock. Crossing the seas they secretly infiltrated into the country and hewing down trees built their villages in various localities. When the news was brought to the attention of the Manchou emperor, the occasion proved too late to remedy the situation. Nothing could be done but to repeal finally the laws relative to the closed and forbidden areas and to permit, moreover, even the existing state of affairs. Flowing along with the tide, as it were, they flocked into the country until they ultimately inhabited it in populous numbers. Notwithstanding the fact that they became, by the abovementioned means, the permanent settlers in the land, Manchuria, for all that, still remains and will remain the sacred homeland and motherland of the Manchu people.

Anthropologically speaking, the inhabitants of Manchuria, at the time of my visit 53 years ago, were very definitely Chinese. The towns, villages and the customs and habits of the people supplied indisputable evidence of this fact and the Shantung dialect was strikingly pronounced in the language of the inhabitants.

Manchuria seemed a country in name only for the real inhabitants appeared to be non-existent. One obtained the impression that he were making an observation of the Shantung people. It would not be correct, however, to say Manchuria was absolutely drained of its nationals. A meager number still lived in the land and there were government officials and others who for several generations had been stationed in the country in accordance with Eight Bannermen Garrison system established by the Manchu Imperial Government after it had consolidated its hold over China.

The Eight Bannermen system called for the distribution of troops throughout the land. Eight such regional zones were created and their leaders were presented with banners different from the others. There were eight zones and, therefore, eight banners in all. This sparse Manchu population lived for the most part in Mukden and Hsinking in Fengtien Province and in Kirin Province.

The repatriated Manchus who came to Manchuria from China under the administration and system of the "Eight Banner Regime" had, of course, lost all knowledge and memory of their mother tongue and spoke only Chinese. There were some, however, who still remembered how to pronounce the Manchu characters and it is from these individuals that I learned, during my travels, the written and spoken language of the country, and I purchased books in the language.

Manchu Costumes

The Manchu form of dress, however, still retained their ancient styles, recognizable especially in that of the women. The pigtails worn by the Chinese as well as their clothes followed the fashion of their Manchu neighbors, but the Chinese women adhered to their hereditary cuts and styles. The religion of the Manchus continued, as of old, to be the ancestral and traditional teachings of the Shaman sect and in this respect differed to a great extent from the Chinese religions.

Very few Manchus were to be found in the Liaotung Peninsula but their numbers increased in and north of Mukden and in all districts of Kirin Province. The first Chinese settlers from Shantung Province were impoverished farmers. Arriving here, however, they at once began to build their huts and to till the surrounding arid plains. Reserving a portion of the harvest for food to supply their own families, they sold the rest in the open market obtaining solid cash returns, thus totally securing their agricultural lives from want after two or three years. In this manner, these poverty-stricken Shantung farmers became with the passing of years the permanent settlers in the country.

In those days, no limitations were put on the cultivation of the land and accordingly the most industrious of these settlers increased their holdings, acre by acre, becoming naturally in this way and in due course the big landed proprietors. The large landowners in Manchoukuo today are a product of that age.

These Shantung emigrants, mostly males, originally arrived singly or in small united bands. Then they built their huts and ploughed the land and only settled down to a permanent family life with their wives and children who were brought along as soon as they foresaw hope and promise of a safe and stable livelihood in their new found land. Others again in search of relief from the misery and extreme poverty of their lot in Shantung disposed of their entire household effects and, with the proceeds as funds to meet their travelling expenses, crossed the seas with their wives and children. Thus settling in the country in the aforementioned manner they came in time to be the inhabitants of the land. Similar methods of immigration are even today taking place in Manchoukuo, so we may assume that this must have been going on, on an even larger scale, fifty years ago though perhaps in lesser degree than the earlier and preceding era. In Manchoukuo today we find villages bearing such names as Liuchiatun and Lichiatun which unquestionably have been given to them by the early settlers and tillers of the soil.

Shansi Immigrants

Of the Chinese who composed the inhabitants of Manchuria fifty years ago, the greatest number or, for that matter, almost the total number came from Shantung Province, while among the remainder who came from other districts in China were to be found natives of Shansi Province. These Shansi emigrants composed largely of traders, dealers in medicines and goldsmiths, the last named being particularly conspicuous by their numbers. There were almost no farmers among these hardy people from Shansi while among the others who arrived from other provinces were to be found natives of Chihli Province and a small number of government officials and others.

Throughout the Liaotung Peninsula, simplicity and an old fashioned atmosphere prevailed as in Northern Manchuria. Towns like Yingkou or Niuchuang were exceptions. Here trade flourished to an extent seldom seen elsewhere and through them commodities of all descriptions flowed in and out. But American and English capital had not yet found its way into Manchuria as in China.

Against little English and American economic penetration, Russian policy stood out in different light. Northern Manchuria began to feel the influence of Russian military might toward which Czarist hands were attempting to stretch ambitiously. Just at this time, Russian emigration to Eastern Siberia was at its height, and as information books and sundry literature published at the time reveal, it was reasonable that Manchuria lying in close proximity to the Russian border must have drawn their close attention.

The headquarters of such military aspirations lay in the Military Administration at Khabarovsk in the Maritime Provinces. Russian influence had not yet touched the Liaotung Peninsula but here at a later date the hand of this influence gradually began to be felt.

(To Be Continued)

Never Prepared

There are two things in this world for which we are never fully prepared and they are twins.

The advance agent of a touring theatrical company inspected the dirty little hall, the best the small town could provide, with disdain, and waved a hand toward the dust-covered dressing room.

"There ain't no other," said the caretaker.

"What! You expect the ladies and the gentlemen of my company to use one dressing room?" It can't be done."

The caretaker was puzzled.

"Why," he inquired, "have they quarrelled?"

Tutoring Two Tooters

A tutor who tooted the flute,
Tried to teach two young tooters to toot,
Said the two to the tutor
"Is it harder to toot, or
To tutor two tooters to toot?"